10. The licensee shall in the month of April during the currency of the licence furnish to Government and to District Magistrate, a report showing the particulars of races run, number of horses which participated in each race, races reserved for Indian breed horses, stakes for each race, names and nationality of the jockeys and book-makers taking part total collections on account of entrance fee, total collections at the totalisators, betting tax realised and such other matters, about which information may be called for.

11. The Licensee' shall recover and pay to Government as hitherto, all taxes, lease amount etc. within the time prescribed.

T.M. VASUDEVAN,

Under Secretary to Government,
Finance Department, (Commercial Taxes.)

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

List of potential holders of land–Preparation of—for facilitating detection of suppressed surplus holdings.

CIRCULAR

No. RD 136 LRM 74, BANGALORE, DATED 18TH JULY 1974.

Instructions were issued in Circular No. RD 107 LRM 72, dated 17th July 1972 detailing the measures required to be taken by the Tahsildars in determining the surplus land (*i. e.* in excess of the ceiling) under the then prevalent Land Reforms Law. The law has since been substantially amended with effect from 1st March 1974 particularly with regard to the ceiling limit. As against the then ceiling limit ranging from 27 acres of 1st class of land to 216 acres of VIIth class of land for a person or a family, the ceiling limit now perscribed under the amended law is 10 acres of 'A' class of land to 54 acres of 'D' class of land. Under Section 66 of the Land Reforms Act as amended by the Ordinance promulgated on 29th May 1974, the time for filing the declarations has been extended by 90 days. That Ordinance also provides for the declarations being filed by persons owning.

(i) 10 acres or more of lands having facilities for irrigation from a source of water belonging to the State Government ; or.

(ii) 20 acres or more of lands on which paddy crop can be grown with the help of rain water ; or

(iii) 40 acres or more of lands classified as dry but not having any irrigation facilities from a source of water belonging to the State Government ; and also of declaring that where a person holds more than one category of land, the extent held by him shall be converted into a single category on the basis of the following equivalence, namely—

(a) one acre of land referred to in category (i) ;

(b) being equal to two acres of land referred to in category (ii) ;

(c) being equal to four acres of land referred to in category (iii) ;

Section 79-A prohibits acquisition of land by persons who have an assured annual non-agricultural income of Rs. 12,000. Where such persons acquire lands in contravention of the provision, or acquire land by bequest or inheritance they have to furnish to the Tahsildar a declaration within 90 days from the date of acquisition.

Section 79-B prohibits holding of agricultural lands by Companies, Co-operative Societies etc., with effect from 1st March 1974. Such institutions were required to furnish declaration of their holding to the Tahsildar within 90 days from 1st March 1974.

For furnishing the declarations contemplated in Sections 66, 79-A and 79-B Forms 11, 12 and 13 respectively have been prescribed under the Karnataka Land Reforms Rules, 1974 and the Director, Printing Stationery and Publications Bangalore has been requested to supply the required number of copies to all the Tahsildars for distribution to the intending declarants. The Tahsildars have to obtain on indent from the Government Press, Bangalore sufficient number of copies and issue them sparingly to the genuine declarents taking care to see that they are not misused.

The reduced ceiling is to be applied from 24th January 1971 *vide* Section 63(10) (ii). Penalties for failure to furnish declarations are as provided in Sections 66-A and 79-C and the Tahsildars have been armed with full powers in levying these penalties.

On furnishing of the declarations, the Tahsildars have to verify the particulars with reference to the record of rights and other decuments produced if any and satisfy that they are in order.

Section 66(2) empowers Tahsildar to issue notice to any person who, he has reason to believe holds land or resides within his urisdiction to furnish to him a declaration of all lands held by him and it shall be the duty of such person to furnish the declaration. For facilitating taking this step, it is necessary for the Tahsildars to prepare and keep a list of persons holding land in excess of the limits specified in the Section 66 as amended by this Ordinance in their taluks ready. The Tahsildars should be instructed accordingly to prepare such lists with reference to the revenue records such as Index of Lands, Khata etc.

The instructions already conveyed in the past hold good with the modifications indicated above.

Unless proper verification is exercised by the Tahsildars the surplus land expected by Government to be available for redistribution under the law would dwindle down. The Divisional Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners may make it a point to touch this aspect of the law particularly during their inspection of Taluk Offices.

N. B. SAKHARDANDE,
Assistant Special Officer for L. R. and Ex-officio
Under Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

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